

Geometridae

by D. S. Fletcher.

(With plates XVI—XXVIII)

The Geometridae studied in this paper were collected by Herr F. Lob-
bichler in Nepal during 1955 and consist of 1057 specimens representing 75
species; the two species of *Heterolocha* in the *Ennominae* are represented by
particularly long series and account for nearly 600 of the collected specimens.
The material includes one genus, fourteen species and three subspecies new to
science; these, with the exception of *Entephria luteolata* Aubert, are described
in the following pages. Eight species are placed to genera only, partly on ac-
count of insufficient material and partly because the oriental *Ouraapteryx* and
Alcis need thorough revision before further descriptions are undertaken.

The genera *Dysstroma* and *Eupithecia* are being studied by Dr. Heyde-
mann of Kiel and by the late Herr E. Schütze of Kassel respectively.

In listing the known species, references to their original descriptions and full
synonymy are given, together with their previously known distribution.

The colour names used in the descriptions are in general taken from Ridg-
way's „Color Standards and Color Nomenclature“. The illustrations of the
moths are natural size.

All types are in the Zoological Museum in Munich.

Oochromiae

Trizodes gen. n.

Proboscis developed. Palpus equal in length to diameter of eye. Male an-
tenna fasciculate; fascicles of cilia four times as long as diameter of shaft.
Female unknown. Midtibia with a pair of terminal spurs; hindtibia with a
pair of terminal spurs and a single medial spur. Neuration as illustrated.

Male genitalia. Uncus long and slender with spatulate apex. Apex of gna-
thus sclerotized and minutely scobinate. Saccus broadly rounded. Juxta bi-
furcate, the apex of each arm strongly sclerotized and tapered. Aedeagus arcu-
ate and broadened apicad; apical half scoop-shaped with the left side serrate.

Placed tentatively near *Anisopteryx* and *Inurois*, but distinguished by neu-
ration, genitalia and the presence of only three spurs on the hindtibia.

Type species: *Trizodes polioxysta* sp. n.

The gender of the generic name, which is a new word, is feminine.

Trizodes polioxysta sp. n. (Plate XVI Fig. 1; XXV Fig. 46—48)

♂ 35—39 mm. Palpus, frons and thorax very pale olive gray irrorate with
light grayish olive and iron gray. Abdomen similar, but posterior edge of each
segment dark olive buff. Fore wing glossy; ground colour a very pale olive
gray, almost silvery, irrorate with light grayish olive and black; transverse
fasciae light grayish olive, dentate and ill-defined; postmedial fascia strongly
marked on veins; cell spot light grayish olive; cilia pale proximally and distal-

ly, dark medially. Underside light buff; distal half of costa and distal third of wing irrorate with light grayish olive; remainder of wing densely suffused with light grayish olive; transverse fasciae and cell spot faintly defined in a darker shade; cilia as on upperside. Hind wing glossy, tilleul buff; distal third and anal margin irrorate with light grayish olive; medial and postmedial fasciae light grayish olive, marked only on posterior half of wing; cell spot minute, light grayish olive; cilia tilleul buff irrorate with light grayish olive. Underside light buff evenly irrorate with light grayish olive; cell spot iron gray; postmedial fascia faintly defined in light grayish olive; cilia as on upperside.

Nepal: Manangbhot, 28°40' n. Br., 84°1' ö. L., Jargeng-Khola, 4000 m., 30. 7. 1955, 5 ♂♂, including holotype.

Geometrinae

Comibaena delineata (Warren)

Uliocnemis delineata Warren, 1893, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond., 1893:356, pl. 31:14.

Sabzi-chu, 3500 m., 13. 7., 1 ♂.

Distribution: Tibet; Nepal; Sikkim; Bhutan.

Thalassodes quadraria Guenée

Thalassodes quadraria Guenée, 1858, Hist. nat. Ins., Spec. gén. Léop., 9:360.

Leware, 1500 m., 16. 9., 1 ♀.

Distribution: India; Penang; Siam; Sumatra; Borneo; Celebes; Formosa.

Chlorissa distinctaria laeta (Prout)

Hemithea distinctaria laeta Prout, 1917, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 20:123, pl. 7:13.

Ghasa, 1950 m., 11. 9., 1 ♀.

Distribution: Khasia Hills, Assam.

Hemistola alboneura sp. n. (Plate XVI Fig. 2; XVIII Fig. 22, 23; XXVI Fig. 49)

♂ 26—32 mm.; ♀ 29—36 mm. Scape and lower third of frons light buff; remainder of frons chestnut brown. Thorax and abdomen pale green — pale olivine to deep greenish glaucous. Wings pale green, as abdomen; veins, except radials on fore wing, slenderly white; costa of fore wing light buff; discocellulars unmarked; postmedial fascia on fore wing slender, pale and faintly marked; postmedial fascia on hind wing white, angled on veins M1 and M3.

Male genitalia. Ventral margin of valve sinuous and sclerotized; apical two-thirds of sclerotized margin scobinate; in the related *H. malachitaria* Prout (1917) (fig. 21) the sclerotized margin is straight and only the apical third is scobinate; in *H. efformata* Warren (1893) (fig. 24) the sclerotized margin is sinuous and the apical three-fourths is scobinate. Aedeagus as illustrated.

Female genitalia as illustrated. The females of *malachitaria* and *efformata* are not represented in the British Museum.

Closely similar to *malachitaria* and *efformata*, but structurally closer to *efformata*. Differs superficially from *malachitaria* in the light buff costa and the absence of light buff discal spots on the forewing and structurally in the longer, more extensively scobinate ventral margin of the valve and in the smaller, differently shaped aedeagus. Differs superficially from *efformata* in the obsolescent postmedial fascia on the fore wing and the more angled post-medial fascia on the hind wing and structurally in the less scobinate ventral margin on the valve.

Nepal: Manangbhot, 28°40' n. Br., 84°1' ö. L., Chame, 2641 m., 7. 7. 1955, 1 ♂; Sabzi-chu, 3500 m., 9. 7. 1955, 6 ♂♂; *ibid.*, 12. 7., 12 ♂♂; *ibid.*, 13. 7., 13 ♂♂, including holotype, 1 ♀; *ibid.*, 14. 7., 1 ♂; Mustangbhot, 29°11' n. Br., 83°58' ö. L., Kehami, 3700 m., 12. 8. 1955, 2 ♀♀; *ibid.*, 19. 8., 1 ♀; *ibid.*, 20. 8., 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, including allotype; Penga, 3800 m., 3. 8. 1955, 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀; Ghilingaon, 3900 m., 9. 8. 1955, 1 ♂; Jargeng-Khola, 4000 m., 30. 7. 1955, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀.

Sterrhinae

Chrysocraspeda sanguinea Warren

Chrysocraspeda sanguinea Warren, 1896, Novit. zool., 3:110.

Leware, 1500 m., 16. 9., 1 ♀.

Distribution: Khasia Hills, Assam.

Scopula incanata (Linné)

Phalaena Geometra incanata Linné, 1758, Syst. Nat. (Ed. 10), 528.

Scopula incanata Linné, Prout, 1934, Lepidopterorum Catalogus, 63:193 (synonymy).

Sabzi-chu, 3500 m., 9.—13. 7., 15 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀.

Distribution: Europe, except N. & N. W.; Asia Minor; Transcaucasia; Altai.

The moths agree well with typical *incanata* in colour and pattern. The genitalia of both sexes show some minor modifications, such as the more strongly sclerotized valvae and the slightly better developed cornutus in the male and there is a slight difference in the shape of the opercula in the females.

Scopula pallida (Warren)

Idaea pallida Warren, 1888, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond., 1888:322.

Idaea peralba Swinhoe, 1893, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (6) 12:151.

Sabzi-chu, 3500 m., 1 ♀; Penga; 3800 m., 8. 8., 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Kehami, 3700 m., 20. 8., 1 ♂; Gargompa, 4000 m., 13. 8., 1 ♂.

Distribution: N. W. India to Shan States.

Scopula butyroza (Warren)

Idaea butyroza Warren, 1893, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond., 1893:362.

Leware, 1500 m., 16. 9., 1 ♀.

Distribution: Punjab; Assam; Sikkim; Upper Burma.

Scopula detentata Prout

Scopula detentata Prout, 1926, J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc., 31:138.

Leware, 1500 m., 16. 9., 1 ♀.

Distribution: Assam; Sikkim; Upper Burma.

Sterrha inaudax Prout

Sterrha inaudax Prout, 1926, Mem. Dept. Agric. India, Ent., 9 (8):249.

Manang, 2439 m., 29. 7., 1 ♀; Sabzi-chu, 3500 m., 9.—13. 7., 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; Mustang, 3800 m., 13. 8., 1 ♀.

Distribution: N. W. India.

Larentiinae

Xanthorhoe saturata (Guenée)

Larentia saturata Guenée, 1858, Hist. nat. Ins., Spec. gén. Lép., 10:269.

Larentia exlaturata Walker, 1862, List Lep. Ins. B. M., 24:1195.

Coremia livida Butler, 1878, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (5) 1:449.

Larentia inamoena Butler, 1879, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (5) 4:444.

Larentia granitalis Butler, 1889, Ill. Lep. Het. B. M., 7:114, pl. 137:8.

Leware, 1500 m., 16. 9., 1 ♀.

Distribution: India to Japan; Formosa.

Kuldscha lobbichleri sp. n. (Plate XVI Fig. 6, 8; XIX 25—27)

♂ 35—38 mm.; ♀ 33—35 mm. Frons and palpus fuscous, the latter tipped with light buff; remainder of vestiture drab. Fore wing drab and slightly glossy, termen, basal and medial areas suffused with a slightly darker shade; veins irrorate with fuscous black, proximal half of M3 broadly so; basal, ante- and postmedial fasciae smoothly and only slightly sinuous. Hind wing slightly glossy, tiller buff weakly suffused with drab; cell spot and postmedial fascia drab, the latter marked as dots on veins.

Genitalia as illustrated.

Related to *K. loxobathra* Prout (1937) and to *K. oberthuri* Alphéraky (1892); distinguished from them superficially by the slightly glossy, drab colour of the wings, reminiscent of *Operophtera brumata* Linné, by the weakly marked pattern and by the smoothly and only slightly sinuous transverse fasciae; distinguished from them structurally by the shape of the valve, with its produced and tapered apex and by its transverse medial ridge, which is devoid of the dense scobination, so marked in the related species.

Nepal: Manangbhot, 28°40' n. Br., 84°1' ö. L., Sabzi-chu, 3500 m., 14. 6. 55, holotype ♂; ibid., 9. 7. 1955, 2 ♀♀, including allotype; ibid., 13. 7. 1955, 1 ♀; Jargeng-Khola, 4000 m., 30. 7. 1955, 2 ♀♀; Naurgaon, 4100 m., 24. 6. 1955, 3 ♂♂.

Colostygia albigirata (Kollar)

Cidaria albigirata Kollar, 1844, in H $\ddot{u}$ gel, Kaschmir und das Reich der Siek, 4:489.

Cidaria signata Moore, 1867, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond., 1867:661.

Cidaria thomasata Warren, 1888, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond., 1888:329.

Manang, 3493 m., 29. 7., 1 ♀; Sabzi-chu, 14—18. 7., 8 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀; Muktinath, 3500 m., 5. 7., 1 ♀; Penga, 3500—3800 m., 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Kehami, 3700 m., 19. 7., 1 ♂.

Distribution: Kashmir to Upper Burma.

Entephria poliotaria (Hampson)

Larentia poliotaria Hampson, 1902, J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc., 14:517.

Naurgaon, 4100 m., 24. 6., 6 ♂♂, 1 ♀; Tagsa, 4300 m., 24. 8., 1 ♂; Ostl. Tange, 4400 m., 23. 8., 1 ♂.

Distribution: Kashmir.

Entephria luteolata Aubert (Plate XVI Fig. 4)

Entephria luteolata Aubert, 1959, Bull. Soc. ent. Mulhouse, 1959:27, fig. 3.

Penga, 3800 m., 8. 8., 5 ♀♀; Ghilinggaon, 3900 m., 9. 8., 1 ♀; Gargompa, 4000 m., 13. 8., 3 ♀♀.

Distribution: Nepal.

Neotephria ramalaria (Felder)

Cidaria ramalaria Felder, 1875, Reise Novara, Zool., Lep. Het., pl. 132:31.

Sabzi-chu, 3500 m., 9.—12. 7., 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀; Naurgaon, 4100 m., 24. 6., 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀.

Distribution: Punjab; Kashmir.

Perizoma molybda sp. n. (Plate XVI Fig. 5; XX Fig. 28; XXVII Fig. 54, 55)

♂ 30—33 mm., ♀ 25—30 mm. Fore wing white evenly irrorate with fuscous; lunulate transverse fasciae fuscous black, strongly marked on veins; cell spot fuscous black. Hind wing tilleul buff; cell spot and transverse fasciae faintly marked. Closely similar in colour and pattern to *Perizoma inconspicuaria* Lecch (1897), but rather paler grey in general appearance and lacking the cinnamon irroration in the terminal third of the fore wing of that species.

Male genitalia. Structurally *molybda* is more closely related to *P. mordax* Prout (1939), from which it differs in the slender, straight, cornutus; in *mordax* it is comma-shaped with an extensive, but weakly sclerotized, base.

Female genitalia as illustrated.

Nepal: Manangbhot, 28°40' n. Br., 84°1' ö. L., Jargeng-Khola, 4000 m., 30. 7. 1955, 5 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, including holotype and allotype.

A female from Muktinath, 3500 m., is probably conspecific with *molybda*.

Perizoma amblyodes sp. n. (Plate XVI Fig. 3; XX Fig. 29, 30; XXVII Fig. 52)

♂♀ 22—28 mm. Female closely similar in size, colour and pattern to *Perizoma fulvimacula liberata* Prout (1938). Male duller; fore wing plumbeous

lightly but evenly irrorate with fuscous. Most reliably distinguished from related species by the structure of the genitalia.

Male genitalia. Basal third of ventral margin of valve sclerotized; inner edge of sclerotization slightly sinuous; in subspecies of *fulvimacula* Hampson (1896) the ventral margin of the valve is sclerotized to one-half with a digitate projection on its inner surface. Juxta bifurcate as illustrated, the arms considerably more slender than those of *fulvimacula*. Aedeagus as illustrated; shape of cornutus distinctive.

Female genitalia as illustrated. Differ from those of *fulvimacula liberata* in lacking the elaborate ornamentation of the bursa copulatrix.

Nepal: Manangbhot, 28°40' n. Br., 84°1' ö. L., Sabzi-chu, 14. 6. 1955, 4 ♂♂, including holotype; ibid., 9. 7., 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀; ibid., 12. 7., 1 ♀; ibid., 13. 7., 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, including allotype; Gunsä, 3700 m., 5. 7. 1955, 3 ♀♀; Jargeng-Khola, 4000 m., 30. 7. 1955, 1 ♀; Naurgaon, 4100 m., 24. 7. 1955, 1 ♂.

***Perizoma antisticta leucaïma* subsp. n. (Plate XVI Fig. VII)**

Differs from typical *P. a. antisticta* Prout (1938) in the paler grey and white, rather than uniformly grey and brown, colour of the fore wing. Ground colour of fore wing white, lightly suffused in some examples with light buff, the whole irrorate with fuscous black, but only lightly in proximal third of sub-basal area and distal third of medial area of most examples; subterminal fascia usually white and entire. Hind wing with paler ground colour than in typical subspecies; white in most examples.

Nepal: Manangbhot, 28°40' n. Br., 84°1' ö. L., Sabzi-chu, 3500 m., 9. 8. 55, 3 ♂♂, including holotype; ibid., 12. 8., 5 ♂♂; ibid., 13. 8., 6 ♂♂.

***Euphyia goniodes* Prout**

Euphyia goniodes Prout, 1926, Novit. zool., 33:8.

Sabzi-chu, 3500 m., 12. 7., 1 ♀.

Distribution: Kashmir; Tibet; Sikkim.

***Euphyia mediovittaria* (Moore)**

Coremia mediovittaria Moore, 1867, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond., 1867:656.

Tukucha, 2556 m., 10. 9., 1 ♀.

Distribution: Sikkim. Represented in W. China by *C. mediovittaria azonaria* Oberthür (1893).

***Electrophaes rhacophora* Prout stat. n.**

Cidaria Electrophaes aliena rhacophora Prout, 1938, in Seitz, Großschmett. Erde, 4, Suppl., 156, pl. 15:h.

Sabzi-chu, 3500 m., 14. 6., 3 ♂♂; Naurgaon, 4100 m., 24. 6., 1 ♀.

Distribution: Tibet, Kuku-nor.

The Nepal specimens have the dark markings on the fore wing almost fuscous, very much darker than in the Kuku-nor specimens. The difference may be due to differences in age of the specimens, or it may be subspecific. Originally described as a subspecies of *aliena* Butler, but later considered by Prout

to be a good species on the structure of the genitalia; his revised opinion has not previously been published.

Eustroma disrupta sp. n. (Plate XVI Fig. 9; XXI Fig. 33; XXVII Fig. 53)

♂ 37—38 mm. Antenna ciliate; cilia subequal in length to diameter of shaft. Vestiture drab irrorate with fuscous. Fore wing: ground colour drab; pattern as illustrated, irregular, much broken and fuscous, each fuscous area outlined with light to warm buff. Underside pinkish buff irrorate with drab, except along costa; proximal two-thirds of wing irrorate with fuscous; medial area fuscous, somewhat broken anterior of cubitus. Hind wing tiller buff; cell spot and postmedial fascia fuscous; distal third of wing suffused with drab. Underside pinkish buff irrorate with drab; postmedial fascia broad, dentate and fuscous; cell spot fuscous.

Genitalia as illustrated.

Related to *E. metaria* Oberthür (1893), but differing in the pattern of the fore wing, especially in the less deep incisions in the distal margin of the medial area between veins M1 and M2 and along veins Cu1 and Cu2 and in the more broken pattern of the sub-basal area.

Nepal: Manangbhot, 28°40' n. Br., 84°1' ö. L., Sabzi-chu, 3500 m., 13. 7. 55, holotype ♂; Naurgaon, 4100 m., 24. 6. 1955, 2 ♂♂.

Amnesicoma simplex Warren

Amnesicoma simplex Warren, 1895, Novit. zool., 2:113.

Sabzi-chu, 3500 m., 9.—13. 7., 11 ♂♂, 1 ♀.

Distribution: Kashmir; Tibet.

Photoscotosia postmutata Prout

Photoscotosia amplicata postmutata Prout, 1914, in Seitz, Großschmett. Erde, 4:204.

Photoscotosia postmutata Prout, 1937, in Seitz, Großschmett. Erde, 4, Suppl., 103, pl. 10:e.

Muktinath, 3500 m., 5. 7., 1 ♀.

Distribution: Tibet; S. W. China.

Photoscotosia amplicata (Walker)

Cidaria amplicata Walker, 1862, List Lep. Ins. B. M., 25:1404.

Cidaria trisignata Moore, 1867, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond., 1867:663.

Naurgaon, 4100 m., 24. 6., 1 ♂.

Distribution: Kashmir to Khasia Hills (Assam).

Photoscotosia miniosata (Walker)

Scotosia miniosata Walker, 1862, List Lep. Ins. B. M., 25:1354.

Sabzi-chu, 3500 m., 9.—13. 7., 1 ♂, 6 ♀♀.

Distribution: N. India; China; Formosa.

Photoscotosia fulguritis Warren

Photoscotosia fulguritis Warren, 1893, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond., 1893:370, pl. 30:11.

Photoscotosia kerearia Swinhoe, 1893, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (6) 12:224.

Penga, 3800 m., 8. 8., 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀.

Distribution: Nepal; Sikkim; Bhutan.

Thera consimilis Warren

Thera consimilis Warren, 1888, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond., 1888:326.

Sabzi-chu, 3500 m., 14. 6.—13. 7., 6 ♂♂.

Distribution: Afghanistan; Punjab; Kashmir.

***Thera tephroptilus* sp. n.** (Plate XVI Fig. 10; XXIII Fig. 41; XXVI Fig. 50, 51)

♂♀ 36 mm. Basal three-fourths of male antenna bipectinate; longest pectinations at one-third shaft equal in length to five times diameter of shaft. Female antenna filiform. Vestiture vinaceous buff. Fore wing vinaceous buff; basal and terminal areas lightly suffused with snuff brown, the latter area posterior of the diagonal, fuscous black apical streak; medial area suffused with snuff brown, especially in discal area; sub-basal area snuff brown posterior of anal vein, then fuscous black at inner margin; veins irrorate with fuscous black. Hind wing tilleul buff.

Genitalia as illustrated. Bursa copulatrix membranous, but minutely and very weakly scobinate.

Related to *Thera consimilis* Warren (1888), differing superficially in colour, the generally weaker pattern and the darkly marked inner margin in the sub-basal area and structurally in the genitalia of both sexes. In the male of *tephroptilus* the sclerotized dorsal margin of the valve is of even width; in *consimilis* it is narrow basally and much broadened apically. In *tephroptilus* the saccus is rounded; in *consimilis* it is truncate. There is a cluster of short spines on the vesica in *tephroptilus*; in *consimilis* there are two such clusters. In the female of *tephroptilus* the shape of the sclerotized ductus bursae is distinctive.

Nepal: Manangbhot, 28°40' n. Br., 84°1' ö. L., Sabzi-chu, 3500 m., 12. 7. 55, 1 ♂; Mustangbhot, 29°11' n. Br., 83°58' ö. L., Penga, 3800 m., 8. 8. 1955, 1 ♂; Tagsa, 4300 m., 24. 8. 1955, 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, including holotype and allotype.

Calocalpe empodia (Prout) (Plate XXII Fig. 34, 35)

Triphosa empodia Prout, 1941, in Seitz, Großschmett. Erde, 12:326, pl. 33:g.

Calocalpe empodia Prout, 1958, Bull. Brit. Mus. (nat. Hist), Ent., 6:373.

Chame, 2700 m., 8. 7., 1 ♂; Manang, 3493 m., 29. 7., 1 ♀; Penga, 3800 m., 8. 8., 20 ♂♂, 13 ♀♀; Gargompa, 4000 m., 13. 7., 4 ♂♂; Tagsa, 4300 m., 24. 8., 1 ♂.

Distribution: Kashmir; Sikkim; Bhutan.

Calocalpe dubiosata (Walker) comb. n.

Scotosia dubiosata Walker, 1862, List Lep. Ins. B. M., 25:1352.

Sabzi-chu, 3500 m., 12. 7., 1 ♂.

Distribution: Afghanistan; Kumaon; Bhutan.

Calocalpe acis sp. n. (Plate XVI Fig. 11, 12; XXII Fig. 36, 37)

Closely similar to *C. empodia* Prout (1941), differing superficially in the grey rather than brown general coloration. On the fore wing of *empodia* the ground colour is Prout's brown to bister; basal and terminal areas and proximal and distal thirds of medial area are of a deeper shade and contrast with remainder of wing; discocellulars heavily marked with bister and, in some examples, suffused distally with white. In *acis* the wing is almost uniformly drab; transverse fasciae of a deeper shade, slender and, in some examples, clearly defined and spotted with light buff on veins; discocellulars much less heavily marked than those of *empodia*.

The male genitalia differ from those of *empodia* (figs. 34, 35) in the very slender, tapered uncus and in the longer cornuti; in *empodia* the ratio of the length of the longest of the 3—5 spine-like cornuti to the length of the aedeagus is 24:87, in *acis* it is 32:87.

Nepal: Mustangbhot, 29°11' n. Br., 83°58' ö. L., Muktinath, 3500 m., 15. 8. 1955, 1 ♀; Kehami, 3700 m., 12. 8. 1955, 2 ♂♂, including holotype; *ibid.*, 19. 8. 1955, 3 ♂♂; *ibid.*, 20. 8. 1955, 1 ♂, allotype ♀; Penga, 3800 m., 8. 8. 55, 2 ♂♂, 14 ♀♀; Gargompa, 4000 m., 13. 8. 1955, 2 ♀♀; Manangbhot, 28°40' n. Br., 84°1' ö. L., Chame, 2641 m., 7. 7. 1955, 1 ♀; Manang, 3500 m., 29. 7. 1955, 1 ♀; Sabzi-chu, 3500 m., 12. 7. 1955, 1 ♂.

Calocalpe confusaria epiocosma subsp. n., comb. n. (Plate XXI Fig. 51)

Differs from *C. c. confusaria* Leech (1897) and from *confusaria tarachodes* Prout (1941) in the paler, softer grey colour of the fore wing and the paler hind wing.

In the female genitalia the signa are twice as long as those of *confusaria tarachodes* (fig. 32); the female of *c. confusaria* is not yet known.

Nepal: Mustangbhot, 29°11' n. Br., 83°58' ö. L., Muktinath, 5. 8. 1955, 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀; Penga, 3800 m., 8. 8. 1955, 5 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀, including holotype and allotype; Manangbhot, 28°40' n. Br., 84°1' ö. L., Gunsä, 3700 m., 5. 7. 1955, 1 ♂; Naurgaon, 4100 m., 24. 6. 1955, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀.

Calocalpe melanoplaga (Hampson) comb. n.

Scotosia melanoplaga Hampson, 1902, J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc., 14:512.

Sabzi-chu, 3500 m., 14.6.—13. 7., 10 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀; Naurgaon, 4100 m., 24. 6., 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Distribution: W. China; Tibet.

Calocalpe alternata epiodes subsp. n., comb. n.

Differs from *C. a. alternata* Staudinger (1896) and *C. alternata nudaria* Lecch (1897) in the grey instead of brown irroration of vestiture and wings; it is generally paler, greyer and more weakly marked than the other subspecies and has the appearance of being thinly sealed.

Structurally intermediate between the other two subspecies; the process on the ventral margin of the valve is evenly curved as in subsp. *nudaria*; the uncus is evenly tapered apicad, closer in shape to that of typical *alternata*.

Nepal: Mustangbhot, 29°11' n. Br., 83°58' ö. L., Penga, 3800 m., 8. 8. 1955, 3 ♀♀; Manangbhot, 28°40' n. Br., 84°1' ö. L., Sabzi-chu, 3500 m., 4., 5. 1955 holotypæ ♂; ibid., 12. 7. 1955, 2 ♀♀, including allotype; ibid., 13. 7. 1955, 1 ♀; Naurgaon, 4100 m., 24. 6. 1955, 5 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀.

***Calocalpe titubata* Prout**

Calocalpe titubata Prout, 1941, in Seitz, Großschmett. Erde, 12:329, pl. 34:a.

Sabzi-chu, 12. 7., 3 ♂♂.

Distribution: Sikkim, Tibet.

***Calocalpe grisearia* (Leech)**

Scotosia grisearia Leech, 1897, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (6) 19:558.

Sabzi-chu, 3500 m., 12. 6., 1 ♂.

Distribution: W. China; Tibet.

***Stamnodes depeculata lamarum* Prout**

Stamnodes depeculata lamarum Prout, 1941, in Seitz, Großschmett. Erde, 12:330, pl. 34:d.

Penga, 3800 m., 8. 8., 2 ♀♀.

Distribution: Tibet.

***Horisme nigrovittata* (Warren)**

Phibalapteryx nigrovittata Warren, 1888, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond., 1888:327.

Phibalapteryx nigripunctata Warren, 1888, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond., 1888:328.

Sabzi-chu, 3500 m., 14. 6.—13. 7., 3 ♂♂; Kehami, 3700 m., 12.—20. 8., 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀; Tagsa, 4300 m., 22. 8., 1 ♀.

Distribution: Punjab; Kashmir; Kumaon.

***Physetobasis griseipennis* (Moore) ? subsp.**

Eupithecia ? *griseipennis* Moore, 1888, Lep. Coll. Atkinson, 269, pl. 8:28.

Leware, 1500 m., 16. 9., 1 ♀.

Distribution: Assam.

***Venusia sikkimensis* (Elwes)**

Hydrelia sikkimensis Elwes in Warren, 1893, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond., 1893:365.

Chame, 2641 m., 7. 7., 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀; Sabzi-chu, 3500 m., 12.—13. 7., 2 ♀♀.

Distribution: Sikkim; Tibet.

***Hastina gemmifera* (Moore)**

Acidalia ? *gemmifera* Moore, 1867, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond., 1867:644.

Leware, 1500 m., 16. 9., 1 ♂.

Distribution: Sikkim; Assam; Burma.

Ennominae**Callerrinnys obliquilinea (Moore)**

Epione obliquilinea Moore, 1883, Lep. Coll. Atkinson, 229.

Leptomiza straminea Warren, 1893, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond., 1893:406.

Leware, 1500 m., 16. 9., 1 ♀.

Distribution: Sikkim; Assam; Bhutan; Karen Hills. Represented in W. China by subspecies *deflavata* Prout (1915).

Anonymia grisea (Butler)

Nadagara grisea Butler, 1883, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond., 1883:172.

Anonymia pallida Warren, 1897, Novit. zool., 4:102.

Leware, 1500 m., 16. 9., 1 ♂.

Distribution: N. India; W. China.

Loxaspilates hastigera (Butler)

Aspilates hastigera Butler, 1889, Ill. Lep. Het. B. M., 7:112, pl. 137:4, 5.

Naurgaon, 4100 m., 24. 6., 1 ♂; Sabzi-chu, 3500 m., 13. 7., 1 ♂.

Distribution: Kashmir; Nepal; Sikkim; Tibet.

Opisthograptis mimulina (Butler)

Rumia mimulina Butler, 1886, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond., 1886:383.

Chame, 2641 m., 7. 7., 2 ♂♂; Sabzi-chu, 3500 m., 13. 7., 1 ♂; Manang, 3493 m., 29. 7., 1 ♂; Jargeng-Khola, 4000 m., 30. 7., 1 ♀.

Distribution: Punjab; Kashmir.

Heterolocha obliquaria (Hampson)

Heterolocha obliquaria Hampson, 1902, J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc., 14:497.

Sabzi-chu, 3500 m., 12. 6.—13. 7., 469 ♂♂, 54 ♀♀.

Distribution: Kashmir.

Heterolocha epicyrta sp. n. (Plate XVII Fig. 20)

♂ 34—38 mm. Vestiture pale drab gray irrorate with fuscous. Fore wing: ground colour pale drab gray irrorate to a varying extent with drab, less so in medial area; antemedial fascia acutely angled distad on radius and cubitus and usually inclined distad at inner margin, fuscous and in some examples slenderly edged proximally with white; postmedial fascia from three-fourths costa to two-thirds inner margin, slightly sinuous and fuscous, in some examples slenderly edged distally with white, and followed by a broad band of dense cinnamon brown to fuscous irroration between vein M1 and inner margin; diagonal apical streak fuscous. Underside: costa ochraceous buff to ochraceous orange irrorate with fuscous; termen, from apex to vein Cu1, pale drab gray; remainder of wing vinaceous fawn, pale in some examples, darker in others, with transverse fasciae faintly defined. Hind wing tilleul buff irrorate

with drab and, along termen and anal margin, with pale drab gray; postmedial fascia, only strongly defined posteriorly, fuscous and usually edged slenderly with white and, at the anal margin, with a little cinnamon brown irroration; cell spct weakly defined. Underside vinaceous fawn irrorate with ochraceous buff to ochraceous orange, except along termen.

A distinct and beautiful species related to *H. desistaria* Walker (1862), from which it differs in its greater size, gray ground colour and the twice angled antemedial fascia.

Nepal: Tukucha, 28°43' n. Br., 83°39' ö. L., 2556 m., 10. 9. 1955, 1 ♂; Manangbhot, 28°40' n. Br., 84°1' ö. L., Sabzi-chu, 3500 m., 9. 7. 1955, 2 ♂♂; ibid., 12. 7. 1955, 17 ♂♂; ibid., 13. 7. 1955, 13 ♂♂, including holotype; ibid., 14. 7. 1955, 24 ♂♂; Jargeng-Khola, 4000 m., 30. 7. 1955, 5 ♂♂; Naurgaon, 4100 m., 24. 6. 1955, 7 ♂♂.

Gonodontis urania Wehrli

Gonodontis urania Wehrli, 1933, Ent. Rundschau, 50:102, 121, fig. 3.

Sabzi-chu, 3500 m., 9.—14. 7., 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀.

Distribution: Tibet (Karakorum Range).

At the time this paper was being prepared the type of *urania* was not to be found in the Zoological Museum, Amsterdam. The determination is based on a photograph of the type sent by Wehrli to the British Museum some twenty five years ago.

Ourapteryx sp.

Tukucha, Dana, 1420 m., 13. 9., 1 ♂.

Ourapteryx sp.

Gunsa, 3700 m., 5. 7., 1 ♂; Kehami, 3700 m., 19. 8., 1 ♂; Penga, 3800 m., 8. 8., 1 ♂.

Biston falcata (Warren)

Eubyjonta falcata Warren, 1893, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond., 1893:416.

Sabzi-chu, 3500 m., 12. 7., 1 ♂.

Distribution: Sikkim; Bhutan; Assam; Tibet.

Biston cognataria (Guenée)

Amphydasis cognataria Guenée, 1858, Hist. nat. Ins., Spec. gén. Lép. 9:208.

Biston cognataria Guenée, Wehrli, 1941, in Seitz, Großschmett. Erde, 4, Suppl., 432 (synonymy and distribution).

Sabzi-chu, 3500 m., 13. 7., 1 ♂.

Buzura suppressaria (Guenée)

Amphidasys suppressaria Guenée, 1858, Hist. nat. Ins., Spec. gén. Lép., 9:210.

Buzura multipunctaria Walker, 1863, List Lep. Ins. B. M., 26:1531.

Biston burmaensis Hampson, 1902, J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc., 14:502.

Buzura suppressaria benescripta Prout, 1915, in Seitz, Großschmett. Erde, 4:360.

Buzura suppressaria benesparsa Wehrli, 1941, in Seitz, Großschmett. Erde, 4, Suppl., 436, pl. 36:f.

Pokhara, 961 m., 23. 9., 1 ♀; Leware, 1500 m., 16. 9., 1 ♀.

Distribution: India; Burma; China.

Ceruncina retractaria (Moore)

Hemerophila retractaria Moore, 1867, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond., 1867:627, pl. 32:7.

Leware, 1500 m., 16. 9., 1 ♀.

Distribution: India; Sikkim; Burma.

Diplurodes vestita Warren

Diplurodes vestita Warren, 1896, Novit. zool., 3:132.

Leware, 1500 m., 16. 9., 1 ♂.

Distribution: Assam; Burma.

Alcis leucophaea sp. n. (Plate XVII Fig. 14, 16, 17, 19; XXIII Fig. 38—40)

♂♀ 44—50 mm. Vestiture light grayish olive. Fore wing light grayish olive distad of postmedial fascia, which is double, buffy brown distally, fuscous proximally, the latter marked strongly on veins; proximad of postmedial fascia the wing is rather paler; antemedial fascia faintly marked or wanting, except at costa; medial fascia fuscous and heavily marked in some examples, obsolescent or wanting in others; cell spot small and fuscous; subterminal fascia pale, edged proximally with fuscous in distal area. Underside light buff; proximal two-thirds lightly suffused with fuscous; discocellulars strongly fuscous; medial fascia marked as on upperside; distal third of wing broadly fuscous at apex, tapering tornad; terminal patch of ground colour between cubital veins. Hind wing similar to fore wing, but antemedial fascia not marked at costa. Underside light buff irrorate with fuscous, lightly proximally, more densely distally; discal spot small, postmedial fascia slender, both fuscous.

Male genitalia as illustrated; medial process on valve asymmetrical and variable in outline.

Female genitalia as illustrated.

Similar in genitalia to *Alcis trikotaria* (Felder, 1875), differing principally in the more slender cornutus. Differs from *trikotaria* superficially in colour and reduced pattern and especially in the great reduction in ochraceous on the underside of both wings.

Nepal: Mustangbhot, 29°11' n. Br., 83°58' ö. L., Muktinath, 3500 m., 5. 8. 55, 1 ♀; Kehami, 3700 m., 12. 8. 1955, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; *ibid.*, 19. 8. 1955, 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, including allotype; *ibid.*, 20. 8. 1955, 2 ♂♂, including holotype; Penga, 3800 m., 8. 8. 1955, 8 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; Gargompa, 4000 m., 13. 8. 1955, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Two specimens from Manangbhot, 28°40' n. Br., 84°1' ö. L., Sabzi-chu, 3500 m., 1 ♂, 9. 7. 1955, 1 ♀, 12. 7. 1955, may represent a subspecies (fig. 19). The proximal third of each wing is irrorate with fuscous and the cornutus in the male genitalia is stouter than in typical *leucophaea*.

Alcis sp.

Gunsa, 3700 m., 5. 7. 1955, 1 ♂; Naurgaon, 4100 m., 24. 6. 1955, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀.

Closely related to the preceding species; both wings are evenly irrorate with fuscous on upperside and have a paler ground colour on underside. Cornutus in male genitalia stouter.

Alcis lobbichleri sp. n. (Plate XVII Fig. 13; XXIV Fig. 44, 45)

♂ 42—44 mm. Longest pectinations of male antenna seven times as long as diameter of shaft. Vestiture drab. Fore wing uniformly drab, except between medial and postmedial fasciae, where it is a tone paler, approaching drab-gray; ante- and postmedial fasciae fuscous, slender and sharply defined; medial fascia fuscous, broad and ill-defined, passing through discocellulars; subterminal fascia drab-gray. Hind wing similar, but a small discal spot is situated distad of medial fascia and subterminal fascia wanting. Underside of both wings a pale, almost uniform drab; transverse fasciae and discocellulars very faintly defined.

Genitalia similar to those of the preceding species, but with a stouter cornutus.

Superficially similar to the following undescribed species with which it occurs, but differing in the shorter antennal pectinations and the structure of the genitalia. In the following species the longest pectinations are 18 times as long as the diameter of the shaft.

Nepal: Manangbhot, 28°40' n. Br., 84°1' ö. L., Sabzi-chu, 3500 m., 12. 6. 55, holotype ♂; *ibid.*, 14. 6. 1955, 3 ♂♂; Gunsa, 3700 m., 5. 7. 1955, 1 ♂; Mustangbhot, 29°11' n. Br., 83°58' ö. L., Penga, 3800 m., 8. 8. 1955, 1 ♂.

Alcis sp.

Sabzi-chu, 3500 m., 13. 7. 1955, 2 ♂♂.

Alcis sp.

Ghilinggaon, 3900 m., 9. 8. 1955, 1 ♂.

Alcis cosmeta sp. n. (Plate XVII Fig. 15; XXIV Fig. 42, 43)

♂ 36 mm. Longest antennal pectinations seven times as long as diameter of shaft. Vestiture and wings light grayish olive. Antemedial fascia on fore wing, postmedial fasciae, cell spots and terminal interneural spots on both wings fuscous and clearly defined. Underside of both wings glossy and uniformly drab; cell spots fuscous.

Genitalia as illustrated.

A distinct species in the genus on colour and pattern.

Nepal: Manangbhot, 28°40' n. Br., 84°1' ö. L., Sabzi-chu, 3500 m., 13. 7. 55, holotype ♂.

Alcis sp.

Jargeng-Khola, 4000 m., 30. 7. 1955, 1 ♂.

Alcis sp.

Pokhara, 961 m., 21. 10. 1955, 1 ♀.

Cleora vialis (Moore)

Menophra ? *vialis* Moore, 1888, Lep. Coll. Atkinson, 238, pl. 8:9.

Poecilalcis ? *deceptrix* Warren, 1896, Novit. zool., 3:319.

Leware, 1500 m., 16. 9. 1955, 1 ♀.

Distribution: Sikkim; Assam.

Boarmia xanthozonea Hampson

Boarmia xanthozonea Hampson, 1907, J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc., 18:34.

Sabzi-chu, 3500 m., 9.—13. 7., 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀.

Distribution: Sikkim.

Myroblephara simplaria (Swinhoe)

Ectropis simplaria Swinhoe, 1894, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond., 1894:221.

Leware, 1500 m., 16. 9., 1 ♂.

Distribution: Assam. Represented by several subspecies throughout the East Indies, Moluccas and New Guinea.

Gnophos accipitraria Guenée

Gnophos accipitraria Guenée, 1858, Hist. nat. Ins., Spec. gén. Lép., 9:300.

Gnophos dispunctata Walker, 1860, List Lep. Ins. B. M., 21:469.

Leware, 1500 m., 16. 9., 1 ♀.

Distribution: N. India. Represented in W. China by subspecies *superba* Prout (1915) and *intracinerea* Wehrli (1953).

Gnophos rufitinctaria Hampson

Gnophos rufitinctaria Hampson, 1902, J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc., 14:503.

Muktinath, 3500 m., 5. 8., 1 ♂; Kehami, 3700 m., 19. 8., 2 ♀♀; Tagsa, 4300 m., 24. 8., 1 ♂.

Distribution: Kashmir.

Gnophos sp.

Kehami, 3700 m., 1 ♂.

Gnophos calliceros sp. n. (Plate XVII Fig. 18; XXVIII Fig. 56, 57)

♂ 31—33 mm. Antenna ciliate; cilia one-half as long as diameter of shaft. Hind tibia not dilate. Frons smoothly rounded. Vestiture tiller buff irrorate with dark olive buff and fuscous. Fore wing tiller buff suffused with light grayish olive, especially in sub-basal area and distad of medial area; veins and folds broadly dark olive buff; ante- and postmedial fasciae fuscous, marked broadly on veins and costa; cell spot and terminal interneural spots fuscous. Underside light buff; proximal two-thirds densely and distal third

lightly irrorate with light grayish olive; cell spot fuscous; postmedial and subterminal fasciae pale and ill-defined. Hind wing similar to fore wing, but antemedial fascia wanting. Underside light buff evenly and lightly irrorate with light grayish olive; cell spot fuscous; postmedial fascia parallel with termen, pale and ill-defined.

Genitalia. Uncus short, broadly rounded at apex. Gnathus stout and tapered apicad. Arms of furca fused, except at broadly bifurcate base and apex; apices tapered. Dorsal margin of valve sclerotized, with a spined process at one-half. Aedeagus tapered to narrowly rounded base, which is one-half width of apex; there are no cornuti.

Nepal: Mustangbhot, 29°11' n. Br., 83°58' ö. L., Kehami, 3700 m., 20. 8. 55, 1 ♂; Penga, 3800 m., 8. 8. 1955, 1 ♂; Ghilinggaon, 3900 m., 9. 8. 1955, 3 ♂♂, including holotype; Östl. Tange, 4400 m., 23. 8. 1955, 4 ♂♂.

***Arichanna flavinigra* Hampson**

Arichanna flavinigra Hampson, 1907, J. Bombay nat. hist. Soc., 18:43.

Arichanna transectata Walker Hampson nec Walker, 1895, Moths of India, 3:294.

Tukucha, 2556 m., 9. 9., 1 ♀.

Distribution: Kashmir; Kumaon; Sikkim; Tibet; Upper Burma. Represented in W. China by subspecies *sinica* Wehrli (1933).

***Arichanna sparsa* (Butler)**

Icterodes sparsa Butler, 1890, Entomologist, 23:316.

Icterodes conspersa Butler, 1889, Ill. Lep. Het. B. M., 7:113, pl. 137:6.

Ghasa, 1950 m., 11. 9., 1 ♀; Tukucha, 10. 9., 1 ♀.

Distribution: N. W. India.

***Abraxas nigrivena* Warren**

Abraxas nigrivena Warren, 1893, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond., 1893:394.

Chame, 2641 m., 7. 7., 1 ♂.

Distribution: Sikkim; Assam.

Anschrift des Verfassers:

D. S. Fletcher, British Museum (Nat. Hist.), Cromwell Road, London SW 7

Erklärung zu Tafel XVI

1. *Trizodes poliozysta* sp. n. paratype ♂
2. *Hemistola alboneura* sp. n. paratype ♂
3. *Perizoma amblyodes* sp. n. paratype ♂
4. *Entephria luteolaria* Aubert paratype ♂
5. *Perizoma molybda* sp. n. allotype ♀
6. *Kuldscha lobbichleri* sp. n. holotype ♀
7. *Perizoma antisticta leucatma* subsp. n. holotype ♂
8. *Kuldscha lobbichleri* sp. n. allotype ♀
9. *Eustroma disrupta* sp. n. holotype ♂
10. *Thera tephroptilus* sp. n. paratype ♂
11. *Calocalpe acis* sp. n. holotype ♂
12. *Calocalpe acis* sp. n. allotype ♀



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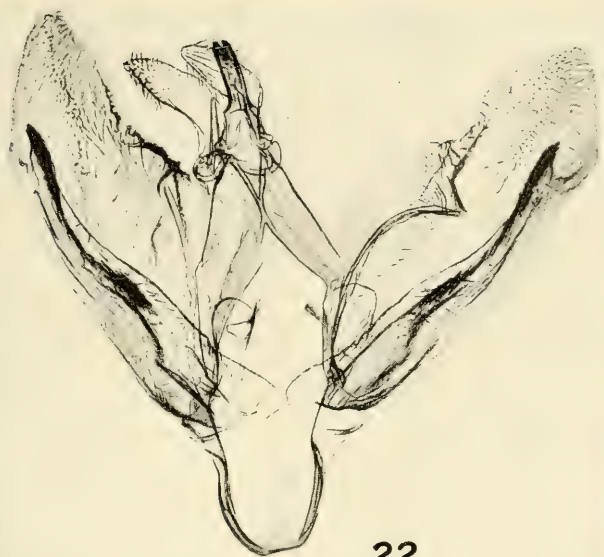
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Erklärung zu Tafel XVII

13. *Alcis lobbichleri* sp. n. paratype ♂
14. *Alcis leucophaea* sp. n. paratype ♂
15. *Alcis cosmeta* sp. n. holotype ♂
16. *Alcis leucophaea* sp. n. allotype ♀
17. *Alcis leucophaea* sp. n. paratype ♂
18. *Gnophos calliceros* sp. n. holotype ♂
19. *Alcis leucophaea* sp. n. ? subsp.
20. *Heterolocha epicyrta* sp. n. paratype ♂
21. *Hemistola malachitaria* Prout ♂ genitalia $\times 40$

Erklärung zu Tafel XVIII

- 22. *Hemistola alboneura* sp. n. ♂ genitalia $\times 30$
- 23. *Hemistola alboneura* sp. n. aedeagus $\times 30$
- 24. *Hemistola efformata* Warren ♂ genitalia $\times 28$



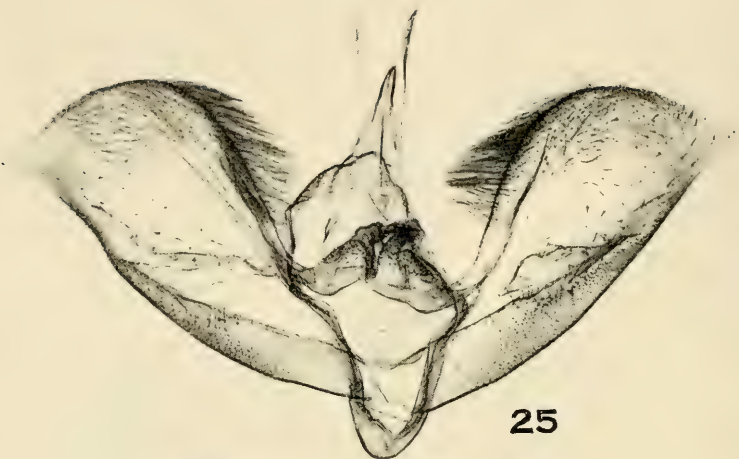
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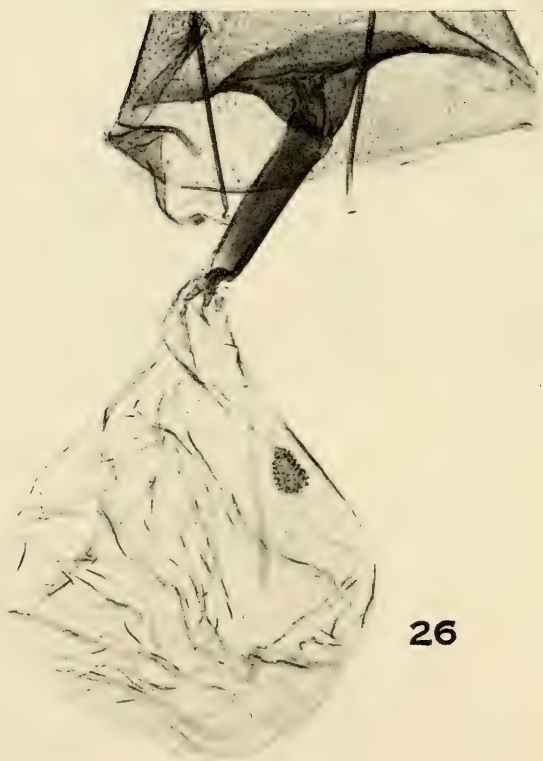
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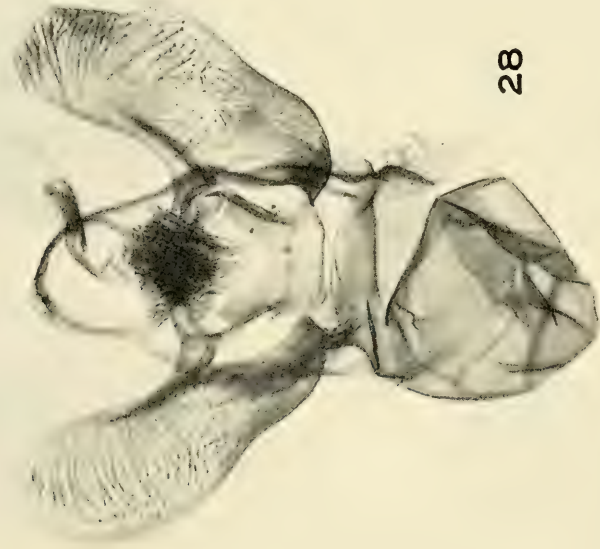
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Erklärung zu Tafel XIX

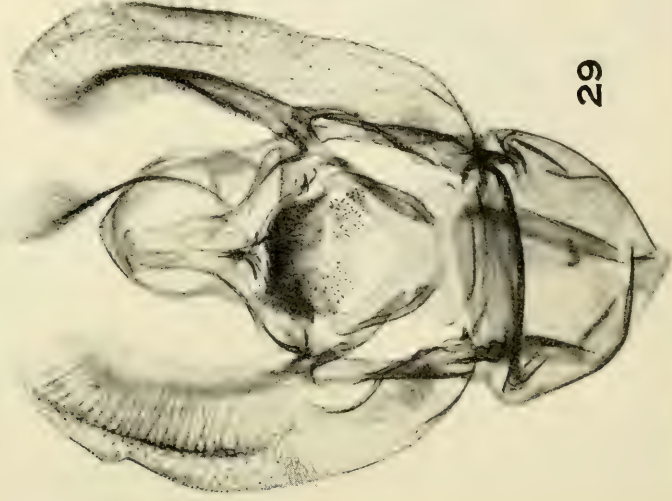
- 25. *Kuldscha lobbichleri* sp. n. ♂ genitalia $\times 40$
- 26. *Kuldscha lobbichleri* sp. n. ♀ genitalia $\times 25$
- 27. *Kuldscha lobbichleri* sp. n. aedeagus $\times 40$

Erklärung zu Tafel XX

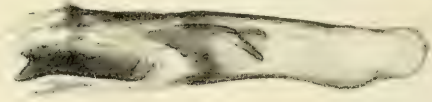
28. *Perizoma molybda* sp. n. ♂ genitalia $\times 44$
29. *Perizoma amblyodes* sp. n. ♂ genitalia $\times 52$
30. *Perizoma amblyodes* sp. n. aedeagus $\times 52$



28



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Erklärung zu Tafel XXI

- 31. *Calocalpe confusaria epiocosma* subsp. n. ♀ genitalia $\times 27$
- 32. *Calocalpe confusaria tarachodes* Prout ♀ genitalia $\times 27$
- 33. *Eustroma disrupta* sp. n. ♂ genitalia $\times 40$

Erklärung zu Tafel XXII

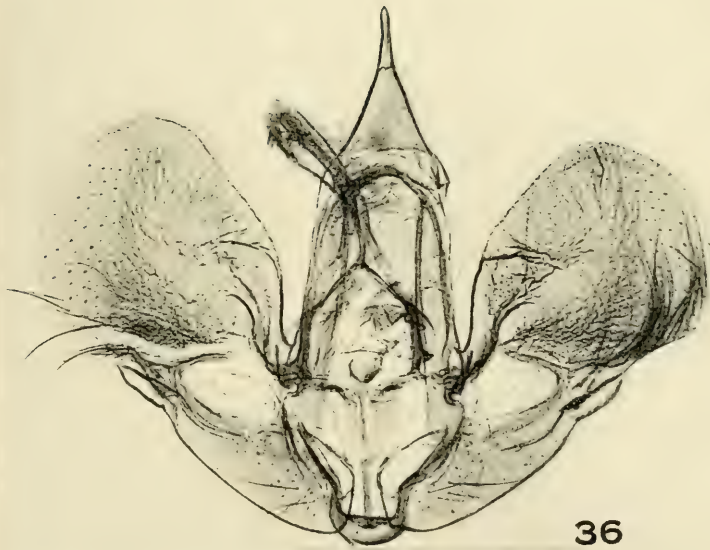
34. *Calocalpe empodia* Prout ♂ genitalia $\times 27$
35. *Calocalpe empodia* Prout aedeagus $\times 27$
36. *Calocalpe acis* sp. n. ♂ genitalia $\times 27$
37. *Calocalpe acis* sp. n. aedeagus $\times 27$



34



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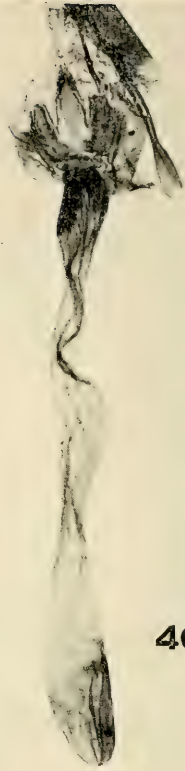
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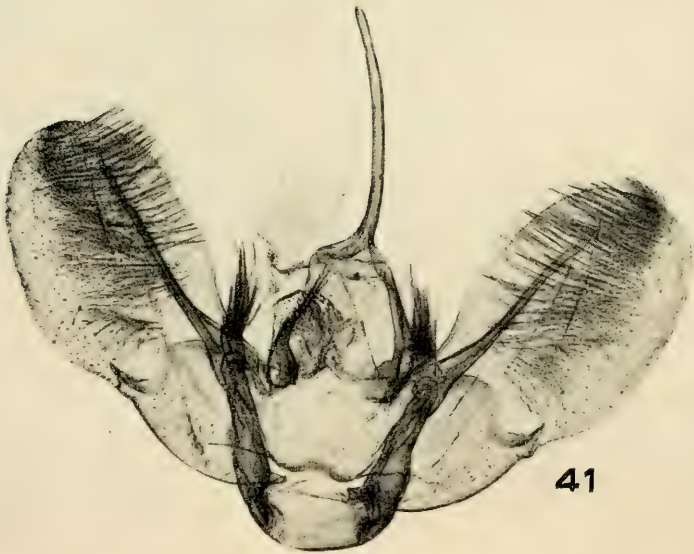
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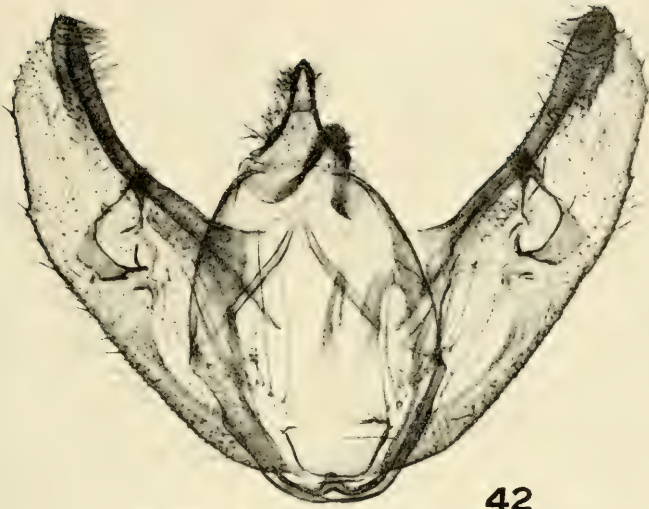
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Erklärung zu Tafel XXIII

38. *Alcis leucophaea* sp. n. ♂ genitalia $\times 30$
39. *Alcis leucophaea* sp. n. aedeagus $\times 30$
40. *Alcis leucophaea* sp. n. ♀ genitalia $\times 12$
41. *Thera tephroptilus* sp. n. ♂ genitalia $\times 32$

Erklärung zu Tafel XXIV

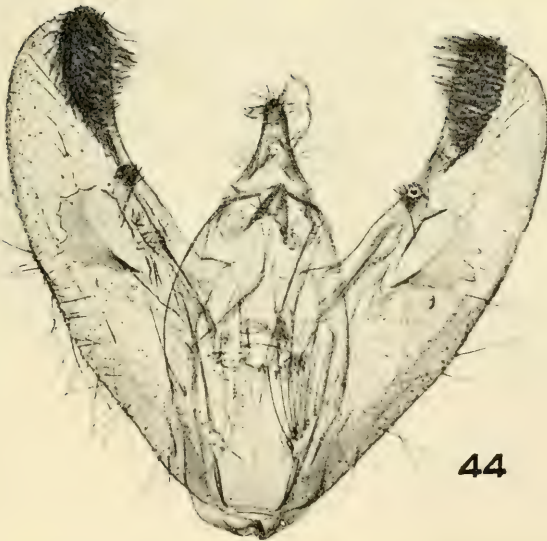
- 42. *Alcis cosmata* sp. n. ♂ genitalia $\times 42$
- 43. *Alcis cosmata* sp. n. aedeagus $\times 42$
- 44. *Alcis lobbichleri* sp. n. ♂ genitalia $\times 31$
- 45. *Alcis lobbichleri* sp. n. aedeagus $\times 31$



42



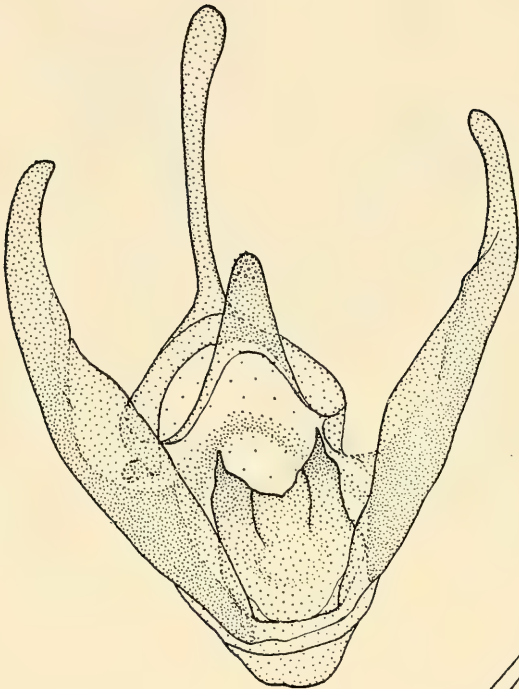
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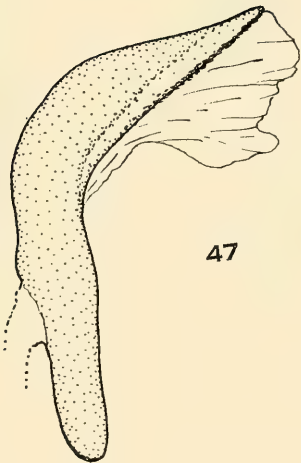
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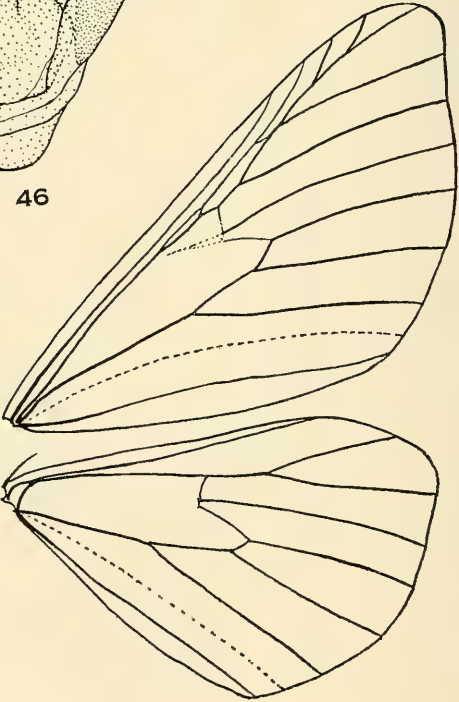
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47



48

Erklärung zu Tafel XXV

- 46. *Trizodes polioxysta* sp. n. ♂ genitalia $\times 50$
- 47. *Trizodes polioxysta* sp. n. aedeagus $\times 50$
- 48. *Trizodes polioxysta* sp. n. neuration $\times 4.5$

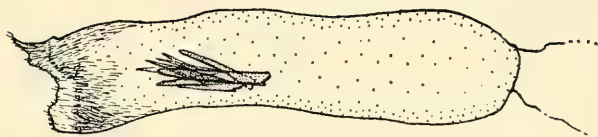
Erklärung zu Tafel XXVI

49. *Hemistola alboneura* sp. n. ♀ genitalia $\times 50$

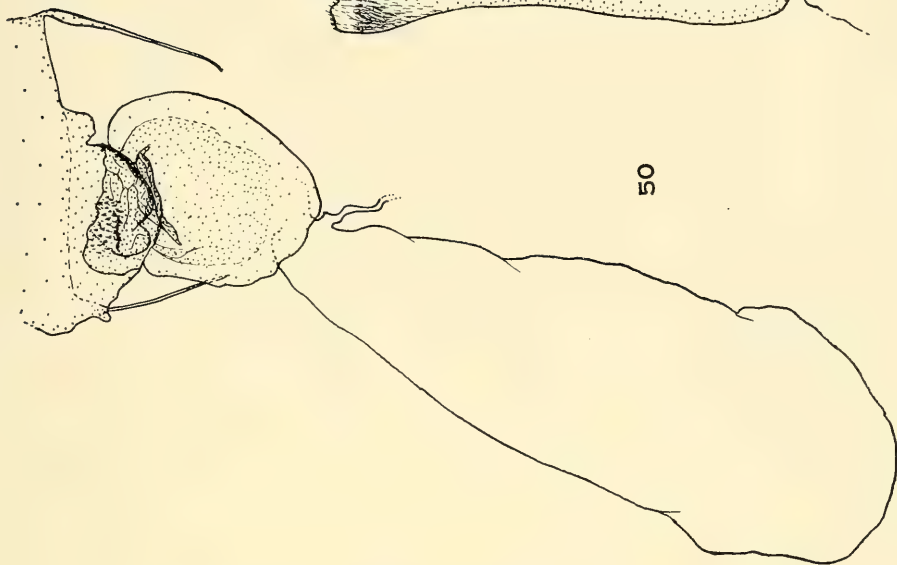
50. *Thera tephroptilus* sp. n. ♀ genitalia $\times 40$

51. *Thera tephroptilus* sp. n. aedeagus $\times 55$

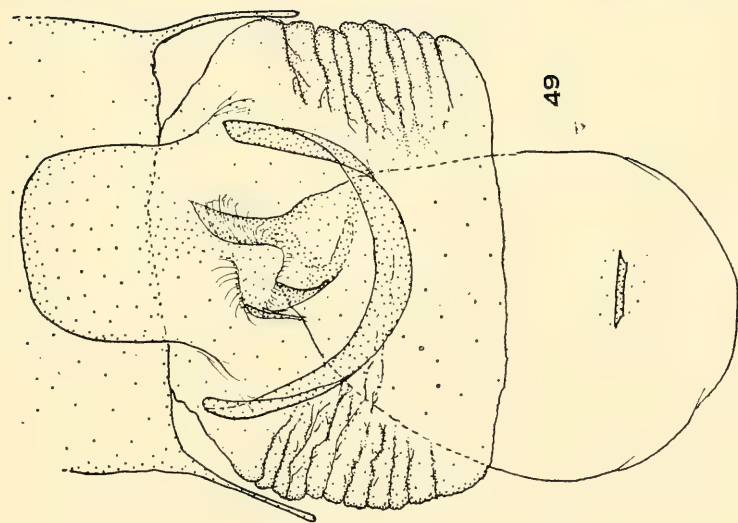
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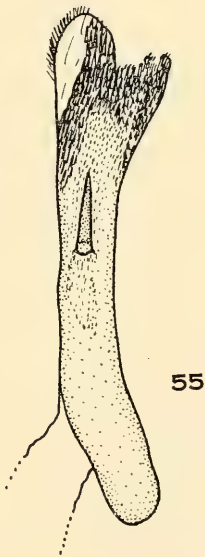
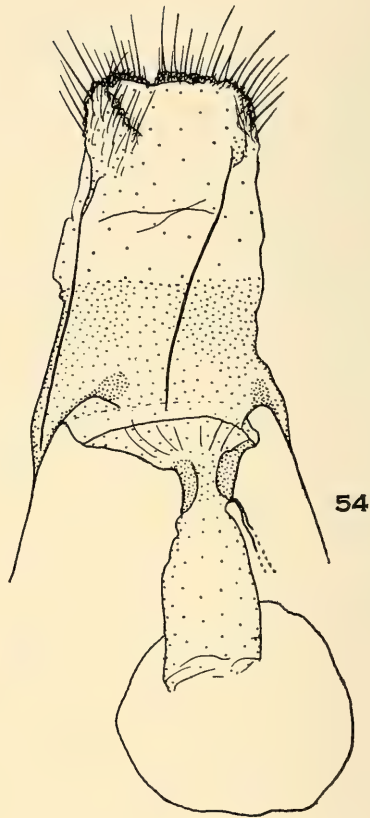
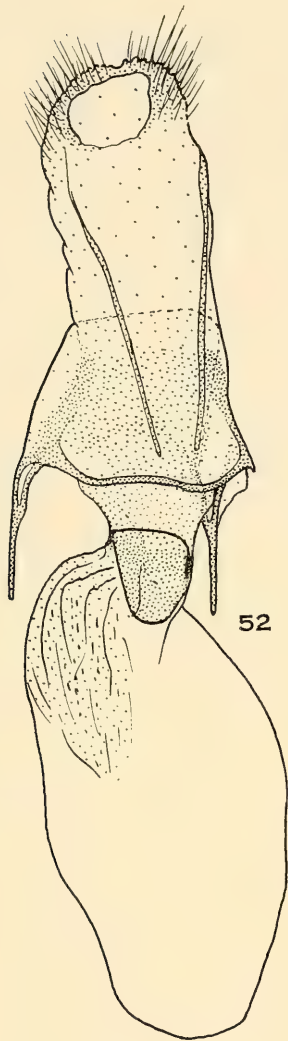


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Erklärung zu Tafel XXVII

52. *Perizoma amblyodes* sp. n. ♀ genitalia $\times 45$
53. *Eustroma disrupta* sp. n. aedeagus $\times 55$
54. *Perizoma molybda* sp. n. ♀ genitalia $\times 40$
55. *Perizoma molybda* sp. n. aedeagus $\times 55$

Erklärung zu Tafel XXVIII

56. *Gnophos calliceros* sp. n. ♂ genitalia $\times 50$

57. *Gnophos calliceros* sp. n. aedeagus $\times 50$

